

OMARs with an uncertain status

These OMARs have not been used for a significant period of time. Therefore the requirements may have changed without the Ministry for Primary Industries knowledge.

If an exporter can provide the current import conditions, and the requirements still match, the certificate and the OMARs will be moved back into the published list of export certificates and OMAR's.

Overseas Market Access Requirements Notification - Animal Products Act 1999 – MAF Biosecurity New Zealand

Ref: AE-VU-24L

Date: 23 August 2010

OMAR B SHEANIEC.VAN 23.08.10 – SHEEP to the REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999:

(i) I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled sheep to the Republic of Vanuatu

(ii) Revoke OMAR B SHEANIEC.VAN 07.11.02.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 2nd day of September 2010.

Signed: Matthew Stone BVSc MACVSc MVS (Epidemiology)
Group Manager
Animal Imports and Exports
Border Standards Directorate
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
(pursuant to delegated authority)

2. The Republic of Vanuatu requirements

Sheep exported from New Zealand to the Republic of Vanuatu must comply with the import requirements of the Republic of Vanuatu listed in this notice as follows:

2.1 An Import Permit is required for the exportation of sheep from New Zealand to the Republic of Vanuatu.

2.2 An Official Veterinarian authorised by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry must certify, after due enquiry, the following:

2.2.1 New Zealand is free from foot-and-mouth disease, bluetongue, peste des petite ruminants, rinderpest, sheep and goat pox, and Rift Valley fever. Vaccination for these diseases is not allowed in New Zealand.

2.2.2 During the five (5) year period immediately prior to the scheduled date of export, the following diseases/micro-organisms have not been reported in New Zealand: maedi-visna, *Brucella melitensis*, sheep scab (*Psoroptes ovis*), pulmonary adenomatosis, Nairobi sheep disease, heartwater, enzootic abortion of ewes, Q fever, contagious agalactia, *Echinococcus granulosis* and *Coenuris cerebralis*.

2.2.3 Classical scrapie is a notifiable disease in New Zealand and it has not been diagnosed within the past ten (10) years.

2.2.4 The animals were born in New Zealand, and have never been in a country other than New Zealand.

2.2.5 The animals have been on the farm of origin since birth or for the six (6) month period prior to entering on-farm isolation, and during that period they have never left the property.

2.2.6 Female sheep for export have not been bred.

2.2.7 During the twelve (12) months prior to the scheduled date of export, each sheep was resident only in flocks free of any quarantine restrictions.

2.2.8 The sheep for export resided only on farms on which the following diseases/micro-organisms have not been diagnosed during the twelve (12) months immediately prior to the sheep entering pre-export isolation: Johne's disease, *Campylobacter fetus* subsp. *fetus*, *Brucella ovis*, *Toxoplasma gondii*, contagious pustular dermatitis, caseous lymphadenitis, leptospirosis and Border disease.

2.2.9 Each sheep underwent on-farm isolation for at least thirty (30) days and pre-export isolation for a minimum of thirty (30) days in premises approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2.2.10 During on-farm isolation and prior to entry into pre-export isolation the animals to be exported are tested with negative results for Johne's disease, using faecal culture and a PCR test.

2.2.11 During the pre-export isolation, each sheep was tested for the following diseases/micro-organisms with negative results:

2.2.11.1 Johne's disease, using either an absorbed ELISA or the AGID test

2.2.11.2 *Brucella ovis*, using either the complement fixation test or an ELISA.

2.2.12 Each sheep for export was treated with:

2.2.12.1 an antibiotic effective against eliminating leptospores from the kidneys, given during the pre-export isolation period. Antibiotic used and dose rate. Date of administration.

2.2.12.2 a broad-spectrum anthelmintic, administered during the first 48 hours of pre-export isolation. Product used and dose rate. Date of administration.

2.2.12.3 a registered anthelmintic, effective against both adult and immature forms of *Fasciola hepatica*, administered during the fourteen (14) days prior to scheduled date of export. Product used and dose rate. Date of administration.

2.2.12.4 a registered parasiticide, effective against external parasites, administered at entry to pre-export isolation and again within seven (7) days prior to scheduled date of export. Product used and dose rate. Dates of administration.

2.2.13 Within thirty (30) days prior to the scheduled date of export, the sheep had all their feet individually trimmed and footbathed in a 10% zinc sulphate solution. Each of the sheep's feet were inspected by a veterinarian and did not show any clinical signs of interdigital scald, or any form of footrot. Date of inspection.

2.2.14 The sheep for export have not been vaccinated against Johne's disease.

2.2.15 Within the previous six (6) months, the sheep for export have been vaccinated against *Clostridium tetani*, *Cl septicum* and *Cl perfringens* type D. Date of vaccination.

2.2.16 The sheep were inspected on entering pre-export isolation and were found to be in good condition and healthy.

2.2.17 Within 48 hours prior to scheduled date of export, the sheep for export were inspected by an Official Veterinarian during daylight hours, and found to be free from any evidence of infectious or contagious disease and external parasites. The sheep were considered fit to travel.

2.2.18 The sheep were transported from the property of origin to the MAF-approved pre-export isolation facility and from the MAF-approved pre-export isolation facility to the port of shipment in trucks that were previously cleaned and disinfected. During the journey the sheep did not come into contact with any other livestock.

2.2.19 The compartment(s) of the aircraft or vessel to be occupied by the sheep and all removable equipment, penning and containers including loading ramps were cleaned and disinfected prior to loading.

3. Definitions

For the purposes of this document:

Any term or expression that is defined in the Animal Products Act 1999 and used, but not defined in this document, has the same meaning as in this Act.

Explanatory note

These overseas market access requirements are based the export certificate for sheep to the Republic of Vanuatu dated 23 August 2010.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: SHEANIEC.VAN 23.08.10

1. This OMAR replaces the previous one dated 7 November 2002, and was approved by Vanuatu on 23 August 2010. The changes include: (i) formatting and editorial changes; (ii) updates to the wording of Clause 2.2.3 to change the type of scrapie to classical scrapie, to Clause 2.2.10 to now include faecal culture for Johne's, to Clause 2.2.11.2 to include the ELISA, and Clause 2.2.12.1 for the treatment of leptospirosis.
2. The animals for export have been clearly identified with visible markings, and a full description of each animal is attached with the export certificate.
3. During the on-farm isolation, the animals in the consignment must be isolated in an area completely removed from all other livestock.
4. Clause 2.2.10 - the samples are pooled faecal samples (using five (5) animals per pool), which are cultured for *Mycobacterium avium* subsp. *paratuberculosis*. Any suspicious colonies must be tested by PCR to confirm whether these are indeed *Mycobacterium avium* subsp. *paratuberculosis*. Only the animals from farms of origin that test negative for Johne's disease in the pooled samples are eligible for export to the Republic of Vanuatu if all other requirements are being met.
5. The pre-embarkation isolation facility must be approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF). During this period (which must be the thirty (30) day period immediately prior to export to the Republic of Vanuatu), the animals must not come into contact with any livestock not of the same export consignment. The Republic of Vanuatu have clarified that any animal failing a test in the pre-isolation group renders the whole group ineligible for export.
6. The design of the containers, the recommended species requirements, the preparation for transport, and the disinfection of the aircraft or vessel, removable equipment, penning and containers must be in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE *Animal Health Code* current edition and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations and to the satisfaction of the Official Veterinarian, unless otherwise agreed by the Vanuatu Quarantine and Inspection Service.

7. The use of hay or straw as bedding during transport is not permitted; treated wood-shavings, sterilised peat and soft-board may be used.

8. The Commander of the ship or aircraft must certify and sign on the attached Certificate of the Commander of the ship or aircraft transporting the animals declaring that the animals have neither been unloaded during the voyage nor been in-contact with other animals which do not fulfil the conditions on the Provisional Import Permit.

Section 61.A of the Animal Products Amendments Act 2005 states that 'The Crown is not liable, and nor is the Director-General or any employee of the Ministry liable, for any loss arising through the refusal or failure of the relevant authority of an overseas market to admit export animal material or animal product to that market.'

